

ably *P. alveus centralitaliae* f. *centralhispaniae* Verity. *Pyrgus serratulae* Rambur, D. *Pyrgus cirsii* Rambur, P.J.L.R., A/B. *Spialia sertorius sertorius* Hoffmannsegg, P.J.L.R., B (also at "OS" by Greenwood but actually in Spain). *Carcharodus alceae* Esper, A/B/C. *Carcharodus flocciferus* Zeller, A/B/F. *Eyrnnis tages* L., A/B/E. *Thymelicus lineola lineola* Ochsenheimer, E. *Thymelicus sylvestris* Poda, A/B/E/F. *Hesperia comma comma* L., P.J.L.R., A/B. *Ochlodes venatus* Turati, A.

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## Notes and Observations

AN EFFECTIVE BIRD DETERRENT? — Many who operate a light trap suffer from sparrows and other small birds entering it and eating the moths within. Mr. A. J. Dewick of Bradwell-on-Sea was for a long time much bothered by these pests until about four years ago, when his son Stephen hit on a brilliant idea. He placed at the entrance of the trap an artificial snake made of plastic and from that day to this has had no further trouble. Mr. Dewick and his son showed me the snake which is remarkably life-like, and when placed on the edge of the trap and touched, slithers down in a most realistic manner! — J. M. CHALMERS-HUNT.

NOTES ON AN INTRODUCED "COLONY" OF THE BLACK-VEINED WHITE (*APORIA CRATAEGI* L.) IN SCOTLAND. — In 1974, from various parts of the Madrid district, I secured a few hundred eggs of this species and brought them back to this address in Fife, where I am now living. In 1975, about 200 butterflies successfully emerged in that most unlikely of events in Scotland, a heatwave. A large number paired, and immediately laid eggs on the surrounding hawthorns, and to a lesser extent on some very old apple trees in my orchard. I collected as many of these eggs as I could find, and reared another generation which emerged once again during a heatwave, in mid-June 1976. From these I retrieved as many eggs as possible, but fewer than before, from which only about 100 butterflies emerged, this time in the first week of July but again in a heatwave. In 1977, however, I succeeded in finding about 700 eggs, quite a few of which were on apple and for the first time some on a plum tree.

This year I was present when most of the females emerged, about 48 hours on average after the males, and I immediately put these out on a bush, and in most cases they were paired within five or ten minutes. In other years the females have flown straight out of the summerhouse where I had kept the pupae, and this probably tended to scatter them and resulting in many not finding mates. This year I found all the eggs within a circle of 100 yards of the release point, and mostly within 100 feet of it.

There is a problem with birds which have caught some of the butterflies. I have also lost larvae from attack by *Apanteles*,